

NEW PRIMARIES PROVE TO BE A BIG EXPENSIVE JOKE

Candidates Picked by the
Bosses Go Through Just as
They Did in Old Days.

CITY WILL PAY \$285,000.

Under Former Law It Cost
\$40,000 and Larger Vote
Was Cast.

Complete tabulations of the primary returns will not be made before Saturday. About nine-tenths of the tally sheets from the 1,800 election districts in the Greater City have been received at the Board of Elections. The remaining reports will not change any results announced so far.

Election officials and practical politicians agree that the new primary bill, which was passed over Gov. Sulzer's veto, seems to have served only one meritorious purpose—it reduced the size of the primary ballot. In all other respects the present primary law is considered inferior to the old conventional system by election officials. The test was to indicate if there would be increased interest by the voters in the selection of candidates. There was no added interest, the primary returns show.

POINTS IN OLD AND NEW SYSTEM.

One of the Election Commissioners pointed out to-day the following comparative elements between the old and the new primary system:

The present primary will cost the city of New York about \$285,000, or about \$145 for each election district. The old system was at the most \$40 a district, or about \$75,000 for the entire city.

The present primary requires a form of eight sheets at \$7.50 a day, while under the old method four sheets at \$5 a day did the work. Every voter in the city who entered a primary polling place noticed the amount of work these high-priced sheets performed.

The new system rests on falls on the evidence of increased interest among the primary voters. In one of the election districts of an Election Commissioner, for example, only 200 primary ballots were cast. The last primary held prior to the enactment of the present law resulted in 750 voters participating in the candidates' selection.

NO INCREASED INTEREST IS SHOWN.

There was an emphatic absence of "increased" interest throughout the city. Only in the very few districts where there were fights was there any interest at all. The Republican primary vote, which Chairman Koenig glories in, is far below the normal Republican primary vote.

The Commissioner had other arguments to show that the Blauvelt law has failed to justify its existence, at least as far as Greater New York is concerned. Of the expense of about \$285,000 which the city must shoulder for an election in which its citizens took no material interest and in which there was practically no contest, the leading item, the Election Board says, is the expense for printing the ballots. Of course this expense is somewhat lowered because the ballots are printed on the same paper as the printed matter was needed.

For each of the polling places a rental of \$15 was allowed. The salaries for the eight officials was \$80 a district. There were other expenses for stationery, which included various types of tally sheets, statements, instructions to the voters and officials.

DYING INDEPENDENTS STOOD BY FUSION.

Early returns which seemed to indicate that the moribund Independence League had gone over to the Tammany

THE HEALTH OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

Three Times as Many Die in Cities
as in the Country.

The strain upon young children during school hours is severe, and parents should have a care that the little ones are strong enough to withstand this strain. Every child should be well nourished and the organs made to work naturally otherwise permanently injured health will result.

If the child is sickly, run down, as you call it, nine times out of ten it is because of carelessness in protection from the weather. If the child has a cold, be careful of the medicine you use. Above all, be sure that it is pure, that it is not a mere compound of stimulants or dangerous drugs, such as morphine, alcohol, etc., contained in patent medicines.

For a family medicine, a cure for the child's cold, a food for the little body, something that will give vigor and strength to the system, Father John's Medicine is unequalled. Its merits can be stated in such unqualified terms because it has been tried and tested for half a century, since it was recommended by the Rev. Fr. John O'Brien of Lowell, Mass., for whom it was prepared.

No better proof of its value for children is necessary than the fact that it has been used in St. Peter's orphan asylum, Lowell, Mass., for years, and is today. It would be impossible to find a healthier lot of children than the little ones so well and kindly cared for at this institution.

Three Gowns, a Shock in Each One, Wake Up London; Gaby Deslys Wears What There Is to Wear of 'Em



ORIENTAL TROWSERED
WITH LAMP SHADE SKIRT



ORIENTAL TROWSERED BUT
WITHOUT SKIRT

Judiciary candidates was offset to-day when it was stated that the counting of the ballots to-night would show that the League stood by the Fusion nominees.

The efforts of James A. Allen, the League candidate for Mayor, and his friends, headed by Deputy County Clerk Gehring, to upset the League's election seem to have failed.

The district fight between J. G. E. Rinehart and James E. March for the Republican leadership of the Third Assembly District may not be decided for some time. Both men claim a victory. Mr. Rinehart claims that Mr. March's guerrilla was indignant enough to cast too many ballots. He proposes to place the equable in the Supreme Court to-day.

The Honest Ballot Association, of which Dr. Talbot Williams is head, began to-day an investigation of reports from the Bronx to the effect that batches of ballots were thrown into the boxes. In the Twenty-sixth District, it was reported fourteen marked ballots were jammed in at one time.

PROGRESSIVES BUSY IN THE BRONX.

The Bronx Progressives were somewhat disturbed by the discovery that out of the 1,000 voters who passed on Gus Schwarzer's slate about 300 scratched E. J. Raldis in favor of Douglas Mathewson, the Fusion nominee.

The returns from Brooklyn show that out of some 5,000 enrolled Republicans only 15,000 went to the polls. The movement started since the death of Mayor Gaynor to have the name of William R. Wilcox substituted for Mitchell failed, as only 200 Wilcox ballots were found. There was, however, no organized effort made in Mr. Wilcox's behalf.

The various party organization slates were upset in only two instances in the entire city. James McQuade, the Democratic leader in the Fifteenth, was defeated by John W. Carpenter and John E. Connelley who defeated an Alderman nomination by Frederick H. Stevenson in the Fifty-third District. In all other respects the various tickets chosen by the party leaders, just as candidates were chosen before the new law went into effect, went through without a hitch and without a semblance of opposition from the voters, who were expected by the law's framers to go to the polls and register their opposition to boss selected candidates. The Republicans swallowed the entire ticket picked for them by the Mayor's committee and, if anything, registered their hearty approval of such indirect selection by appearing at the polls to vote for them.

COLOR LINE IS DRAWN BY ENGLISH OFFICIALS

"Poor People Fastidious," So Negro
Doctor Is Refused Appointment
to Attend Them.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The "color line" is not often drawn in England, but the Cambridge poor law guardians to-day declined to appoint a negro as District Medical Officer on the ground that the poor were very fastidious in such matters. It was admitted during the session of the guardians that the black doctor's qualifications were better than those of the other candidates, and some of the guardians wanted to treat him as "a brother." The majority of the guardians, however, supported Dr. Robert Capoe, who opposed the appointment of the colored physician. In doing so he said:

"In plain English, he is not a suitable doctor for a post of this sort. The poor are a great deal more fastidious than people imagine. They would refuse to be attended by a man of color."

FOLK APPOINTED SOLICITOR.

Bryan Calls Ex-Governor of Missouri to State Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Joseph W. Folk, former Governor of Missouri, has been appointed solicitor for the State Department. Secretary Bryan in an informal announcement to-day declared that Mr. Folk was not an aspirant for the position, but that the office was tendered to him because of his fitness for the position.

"The position is of special importance at this time when the Administration is dealing with questions affecting the Latin-American republics," said Secretary Bryan.



DESIGNED BY PAUL FOR GABY DESLYS

CURRENCY BILL PASSES HOUSE; VOTE 286 TO 84

Twenty-Four Republicans Line
Up With Democrats for
Administration Measure.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Administration Currency Bill was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 286 to 84, practically unopposed in its essential provisions. The final vote brought a number of Republicans to the support of the Administration measure.

Twenty-four Republicans voted for the bill and three Democrats voted against it. A final fight on an amendment reaffirming the present financial policy of a gold money standard caused some defections from the Democratic side.

A burst of applause greeted the passage of the bill. The three Democrats who voted against it were Representatives Callaway of Texas, Elder of Louisiana and Witherspoon of Mississippi. The Republicans voting for it were: Baltz, Brown, Cary, Cooper, Cramton, Dillon, Eech, Farr, Fess, Fear, Haugen, Helgeson, Kent, Lenroot, Linquist, Mapes, McLaughlin, Nelson, Porter, Samuel Smith and J. M. C. Smith of Michigan, Smith of Minnesota, Stafford, Young of North Dakota. The Progressive vote split, with Progressives, Representative Temple and Walters of Pennsylvania voting against the bill. Fourteen others voted for it. They were: Representatives Bell of California, Hinebaugh, Woodruff of Michigan, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Lafferty, MacDonald, Manahan, Murdoch, Nolan, Norton, Rulley, Lindbergh, Thompson of Illinois and Stephens of California.

Democrats were inclined to look with disfavor on the amendment incorporated last night at the suggestion of the banking committee. The amendment, proposed by Representative Fess, Republican of Ohio, included a statement that none of its provisions were calculated to repeal the law of 1900 prescribing the gold money standard or to distribute the parity of money. Chairman Glass, however, declared that the amendment only made clear the meaning of the bill as originally framed.

Representative Wings of Arkansas, however, demanded a record vote on the gold standard amendment, and on a division 155 Democrats and Republicans voted for it and 45 Democrats voted against it. A roll call was ordered. The roll call, however, changed the vote to 298 in favor of the amendment to 69 against it. All those voting "No" were Democrats.



DESIGNED BY PAUL FOR GABY DESLYS

WOMAN WHO KILLED BRUTAL HUSBAND ON TRIAL FOR LIFE

Common-Law Wife Clasp
Son as Witnesses Detail
Life Story.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—The Administration Currency Bill was passed by the House to-day by a vote of 286 to 84, practically unopposed in its essential provisions. The final vote brought a number of Republicans to the support of the Administration measure.

Twenty-four Republicans voted for the bill and three Democrats voted against it. A final fight on an amendment reaffirming the present financial policy of a gold money standard caused some defections from the Democratic side.

A burst of applause greeted the passage of the bill. The three Democrats who voted against it were Representatives Callaway of Texas, Elder of Louisiana and Witherspoon of Mississippi. The Republicans voting for it were: Baltz, Brown, Cary, Cooper, Cramton, Dillon, Eech, Farr, Fess, Fear, Haugen, Helgeson, Kent, Lenroot, Linquist, Mapes, McLaughlin, Nelson, Porter, Samuel Smith and J. M. C. Smith of Michigan, Smith of Minnesota, Stafford, Young of North Dakota. The Progressive vote split, with Progressives, Representative Temple and Walters of Pennsylvania voting against the bill. Fourteen others voted for it. They were: Representatives Bell of California, Hinebaugh, Woodruff of Michigan, Kelly of Pennsylvania, Lafferty, MacDonald, Manahan, Murdoch, Nolan, Norton, Rulley, Lindbergh, Thompson of Illinois and Stephens of California.

Democrats were inclined to look with disfavor on the amendment incorporated last night at the suggestion of the banking committee. The amendment, proposed by Representative Fess, Republican of Ohio, included a statement that none of its provisions were calculated to repeal the law of 1900 prescribing the gold money standard or to distribute the parity of money. Chairman Glass, however, declared that the amendment only made clear the meaning of the bill as originally framed.

grandmother's lap and she broke into sobbing.

"My husband choked and beat me so that I had a hemorrhage. Then he sent me to St. Barnaby's Hospital because I was so near the birth of my child," she said again in answer to a question. Then she told how she had met her husband when she was eighteen and he thirty-two and how he courted her and led her into unceremonious wedlock.

The sobbing woman on the stand told of cursings and beatings and threats of death, till the jurors themselves could not hide emotion. She hesitated with every phrase, seemingly hardly able to speak, shrinking from each sordid exposure with a choking "Must I answer that?"

"He threatened to kill me and my baby," she continued. "Late one night when he got into a sudden temper he took out a razor and started to cut me. I ran out with my baby and went to my mother's in Brooklyn."

She also testified her husband had sold their home, forced her to sleep the deed, and then left her destitute with her boy.

"Did you work?"

"Yes, I made \$4 a week and gave him \$4."

HUSBAND REFUSED TO GET HER A PHYSICIAN.

"Were you ill much?"

"In October 1910 I was ill. He refused to get me a physician. Three days later, on Sunday, he got tired waiting on me and the baby and wanted me to get up and do my household duties. I told him I could hardly move. He dragged me out of bed and beat me."

Mrs. Moser continued for half an hour to tell that her husband had beaten her, taken and spent her money, left her, refused to get her a physician, and repeatedly abused her because he did not want further children.

"I never had any hostile feelings toward my husband, because I loved him, because he was the father of my children," she testified at length. This declaration led up to the events just preceding the killing.

"Wednesday evening before the event he took me to a moving picture show. I was taken very ill there and he took me to the door of my home and left me. I became very ill."

"Did you have any money?"

"No, I had had a little, but I spent some of it buying him carnations for his birthday."

"Did you have anything to eat?"

"No, only oranges and sad crackers."

This was the day before the killing. That night her husband was to come, but he failed to arrive. She dressed herself, left a note for him and went on to his rooms.

"I was hungry and weak and suffering. I was afraid I would fall. I don't know how I got there, but I did. He was there and very angry. I wanted to get home and lie down. I went upstairs to lie on his bed. He followed me, cursing. He had forbidden me to come there. I was too faint to care."

MEUX MANSION BURNED, MILITANTS SUSPECTED

Beautiful Residence Bequeathed Admiral Lambton Destroyed—Cause of Fire a Mystery.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Fire to-day destroyed Theobald's Park, the beautiful mansion at Waltham Cross, about four miles north of London, bequeathed together with a large fortune by the late Lady Meux to Admiral Sir Hedworth Lambton on condition that he take the name of Meux. Fortunately all the valuable furniture had been removed. The police are inclined to blame the fire on the Meux estate, but no evidence was found of the cause of the fire.

In the vicinity of the mansion is the Abbey Church of Waltham Holy Cross, whose construction was begun by King Canute and finished by King Harold early in the eleventh century and which is still used as the parish church. Grove Meux estate was burned down last year, with the whole of its antique furniture.

RETURNED TO FLOAT FOREIGN LOAN HERE.

After watching Furnald in Europe from the time he fled this country, Inspector Cortelyou and Jacobs recently learned that he intended returning to the United States for the purpose of floating a foreign loan and issuing in the West. The inspectors then took steps to apprehend Furnald on the old New Jersey indictment on which White and Cole are still awaiting trial.

According to the records in the possession of the postal authorities, Furnald was convicted of receiving stolen goods on June 22, 1904, at San Francisco, Cal., and sentenced to a four year term in San Quentin. Furnald was arrested here in 1902 for grand larceny and sentenced to a term in Sing Sing prison.

Not Disinterested.

From the Boston Transcript.

"Striker is always advising his friends to say 'they must'."

"Yes, the more his friends save the better striker's chances to borrow."

WAITED EIGHT YEARS FOR MAN WAITED ON INDICTMENT

Inspector Cortelyou Meets Furnald on Steamer and Springs Surprise.

TRAVELLED AS BANKER.

Busy Once as Marriage Promoter—Faces Charges at Trenton, N. J.

When the White Star liner Maletti drew near Quarantine this morning, ending her voyage from Southampton, a short, chunky man, dark, clean-shaven and attired in a faintly striped blue suit, a dark-gray cap and a pipe which throughout the voyage seemed to have left his lips only at meal times, stood at the rail gazing on the Staten Island shore. On the steamer was the great Minu in their merry millionaire life at Garden City is now stored in the garage of the Packard Transportation Repair Shop Company at No. 234 West Forty-first street, owned by "Paul Kelly," the outside gangster. This was the testimony of Nicholas Vaccarella, brother of "Paul Kelly." Vaccarella testified that he sold the car at the request of Miss McMinn to Charles Weber, who hired a chauffeur to take the car to "Kelly's" garage. The automobile, he said, was at the Uptown garage, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Seventh avenue.

Vaccarella testified he has known Miss McMinn three or four years, and that they have been good friends. He said he met her at a dinner. He said he sold the automobile for her and charged no commission. He said he was a friend of the girl. He said he rented an apartment for her at No. 45 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street and signed the lease as William J. Taylor.

He testified that Miss McMinn told him she had met the son of a rich millionaire and that she intended to marry him. "She never told me his name," he testified. "We were having dinner together when she told me."

FAST TRAIN WRECKED AT BURNING BRIDGE

Oriental Limited on Burlington
Railroad Reported Derailed on
Run Through Wisconsin.

LACROSSE, Wis., Sept. 18.—The Oriental Limited on the Burlington Railroad was wrecked at a burning bridge near Trempealeau, Wis., according to a report received here this afternoon. Details are lacking.

WILSON WITHOUT A CHURCH.

Edifice Where President Worshiped Sold to Negro Baptists.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President Wilson is without a church, the edifice in which he has been accustomed to worship since he entered the White House having been sold to a negro congregation. The sale was completed to-day, when the Mount Carmel Baptist congregation took over the edifice of the Central Presbyterian Church. The latter congregation will build another structure in a more desirable neighborhood.

ONCE PROMOTER OF MATRIMONIAL AFFAIRS.

According to Cortelyou, Furnald made a reputation here a dozen years ago by conducting fake matrimonial schemes and other swindling plans by which he and several confederates cleaned up thousands of dollars. It was eight years ago that he got into the trouble which sent him skipping to Europe. Then, according to the post-office man, he and three others inserted advertisements in the newspapers saying that they had \$200,000 to invest, and when this was taken they told the needy investors or manufacturers who sought aid that they first must submit to an investigation by the Imperial Investing Company, they to pay the necessary fee. In this way several concerns were swindled, for, after making the investigation and finding the Imperial Investing Company, they to pay the necessary fee. In this way several concerns were swindled, for, after making the investigation and finding the Imperial Investing Company, they to pay the necessary fee.

Furnald was later taken to the Federal Building to be arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock on removal proceedings.

According to the Post-Office Inspector, the Imperial Trust Company of Jersey City, was an adjunct of the Capital Securities and Purchasing Company, which had offices in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building in this city. The Capital Securities and Purchasing Company was closed up by the postal authorities in 1905 and when John L. White, president, and Clyde Cole, an officer of the Imperial Trust Company, were arrested on the indictment found by the Federal Grand Jury in Trenton, Furnald, who was alleged to have been the master mind in the swindling operations, fled to England.

On his arrival in London, according to postal authorities, Furnald established the firm of Musgrave & Mather, the operations of which attracted the attention of the English authorities in the form of Schrader & Co., bankers and brokers, in the British capital.

NEGOTIABLE ONLY AT

144-146 West 125th St., Harlem

DEFAULTER'S FAST CAR STORED IN GANGSTER'S GARAGE, BROTHER SAYS

Testimony in Schildknecht
Hearing Connects Him
With Kelly Gang.

The Abbott-Detroit automobile used by John C. Schildknecht, the defaulter of \$200,000 cash, and Ellis McMinn in their merry millionaire life at Garden City is now stored in the garage of the Packard Transportation Repair Shop Company at No. 234 West Forty-first street, owned by "Paul Kelly," the outside gangster. This was the testimony of Nicholas Vaccarella, brother of "Paul Kelly." Vaccarella testified that he sold the car at the request of Miss McMinn to Charles Weber, who hired a chauffeur to take the car to "Kelly's" garage. The automobile, he said, was at the Uptown garage, at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street and Seventh avenue.

Vaccarella testified he has known Miss McMinn three or four years, and that they have been good friends. He said he met her at a dinner. He said he sold the automobile for her and charged no commission. He said he was a friend of the girl. He said he rented an apartment for her at No. 45 West One Hundred and Fourteenth street and signed the lease as William J. Taylor.

He testified that Miss McMinn told him she had met the son of a rich millionaire and that she intended to marry him. "She never told me his name," he testified. "We were having dinner together when she told me."

WE SELL Rice & Hutchins Educator Shoes

Signet Shoe Co.,
112 West 125th St.,
and
140th St., Corner of Third Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

THE children's party is incomplete without... The Fresh-Every-Hour mixture and the sticks and drops in glass jars always please the little ones.

Kuyler's

Sold by Leading Druggists
Everywhere

26 4th St. in Greater New York

WE WANT TO SELL COFFEE TO YOU

We do a large coffee business because we select
only the best and sell at wholesale prices

WE WANT YOU TO BUY BECAUSE YOU WILL SEE THAT OUR COFFEES ARE BEST

Van Dyk Specials This Week

Duchess Coffee 29c
The best. Our 31c grade.

Ambassador 27c
Our regular 29c grade.

Quali-Tea All Kinds 35c lb., 3 lbs. \$1.00

JAMES VAN DYK CO.
262 (2-6-2) West 125th Street, 262

100 Branch Stores and Selling Agencies in New York and Brooklyn; 200 more in principal cities. Look for the name VAN DYK in front of store and avoid mistakes. All Van Dyk Goods Are Guaranteed.

FOR PARTICULARS, SEE AD. ON PAGE 6

\$5 Ludwig Bannmann \$5

Redeemed for
Face Value on
Any Purchase
of \$100 Worth

2 accepted
on \$200.00
worth, 3 on
\$300.00

\$5 & Co. West 125th St. Harlem

Negotiable Only at

144-146 West 125th St., Harlem